(NEXT-TIME.) THE (No. 1[illegible]) [illegible] 29

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1776

CAMBRIDGE, *February* 1.

The following is the form of government lately assumed by the colony of New-Hampshire.

In CONGRESS, *at* EXETER, *Jan.* 5, 1776.

WE, the members of the congress of the colony of New-Hampshire, chosen and appointed by the free suffrages of the people of said colony, and authorised and empowered by them to meet together, and use such means, and pursue such measures, as we shall judge best for the public good; and in particular to establish some form of government, provided that measure should be recommended by the continental congress: And a recommendation to that purpose having been transmitted to us from the said congress, have taken into our serious consideration the unhappy circumstances into which this colony is involved, by means of many grievous and oppressive acts of the British parliament; depriving us of our native and constitutional rights and privileges; to enforce obedience to which acts, a powerful fleet and army have been sent into this country, by the ministry of Great-Britain, who have exercised a wanton and cruel abuse of their power, in destroying the lives and properties of the colonists, in many places, with fire and sword, taking the ships and lading from many of the honest and industrious inhabitants of this colony, employed in commerce, agreeable to the laws and customs a long time used here.

The sudden and abrupt departure of his excellency *John Wentworth, Esq;* our late governor, and several of the council, leaving us destitute of legislation; and no executive courts being open to punish criminal offenders, whereby the lives and properties of the honest people of this colony are liable to the machinations and evil designs of wicked men.

Therefore, for the preservation of peace and good order, and for the security of the lives and properties of the inhabitants of this colony, we conceive ourselves reduced to the necessity of establishing a form of government, to continue during the present unhappy and unnatural contest with Great-Britain; protesting and declaring that we never sought to throw off our dependence upon Great-Britain, but felt ourselves happy under her protection, while we could enjoy our constitutional rights and privileges—and that we shall rejoice if such a reconciliation between us and our parent state can be effected as shall be approved by the continental congress, in whose prudence and wisdom we confide.

Accordingly, pursuant to the trust reposed in us, We do resolve that this congress assume the name, power, and authority, of a house of representatives or assembly, for the colony of New-Hampshire. And that the said house then proceed to choose twelve persons, being reputable freeholders and inhabitants within this colony, in the following manner: viz. Five in the county of Rockingham, two in the county of Stafford, two in the county of Hillsborough, two in the county of Cheshire, and one in the county of Grafton, to be a distinct and separate branch of the legislature, by the name of a COUNCIL for this colony, to continue as such until the third Wednesday in December next; any seven of whom to be a quorum to do business.

That such council appoint their president; and, in his absence, that the senior counsellor preside.

That a secretary be appointed by both branches, who may be a counsellor, or otherwise as they shall choose.

That no act or resolve be valid, and put into execution, unless agreed to and passed by both branches of the legislature.

That all public officers for the said colony, and each county, for the current year, be appointed by the council and assembly, except the several clerks of the executive courts, who shall be appointed by the justices of the respective courts.

That all bills, resolves, or votes, for raising, levying, and collecting money, originate in the house of representatives.

That at any sessions of the council and assembly, neither branch shall adjourn for any longer time than from Saturday till the next Monday, without consent of the other.

And it is further resolved, that if the present unhappy dispute with Great-Britain should continue longer than this present year, and the continental congress give no instructions or directions to the contrary, the council be chosen by the people of each respective county, in such manner as the council and house of representatives shall order.

That general and field officers of the militia, on any vacancy, be appointed by the two houses, and all inferior officers be chosen by the respective companies.

That all officers of the army be appointed by the two houses, except they should direct otherwise in case of any emergency.

That all civil officers for the colony, and for each county, be appointed, and the time of their continuance in office be determined, by the two houses, except clerks of courts, and county treasurers, and recorders of deeds.

That a treasurer, and a recorder of deeds, for each county, be annually chosen by the people of each county respectively; the votes for such officers to be returned to the respective courts of general sessions of the peace, in the county, there to be ascertained, as the council and assembly shall hereafter direct.

That precepts in the name of the council and assembly, signed by the president of the council, and the speaker of the house of representatives, shall issue annually, at or before the first day of November, for the choice of a council, and house of representatives, to be returned by the third Wednesday in December then next ensuing, in such manner as the council and assembly shall hereafter prescribe.

The following are the gentlemen chosen counsellors for the colony of New-Hampshire, viz.—County of Rockingham, hon. Meshech Weare, Matthew Thornton, William Whipple, Nathaniel Folsom, and Josiah Bartlett, Esqrs.—County of Stafford, hon. Ebenezer Thompson, and John Wentworth, Esqrs.—County of Hillsborough, hon. Wyseman Clagget, and Jonathan Blanchard, Esqrs.—County of Cheshire, hon. Samuel Ashley, and Benjamin Giles, Esqrs.—County of Grafton, hon. John Hurd, Esq.

NEW-YORK, *February* 3.

Extract of a letter from Colonel (now Brigadier-general) Arnold, dated Camp before Quebec, Jan. 6, 1776.

"Before this reaches you, I make no doubt you will have heard of our misfortune of the 31st ult. and will be anxious for my safety. I should have wrote you before, but a continual hurry of business has prevented me: the command of the army, by the death of my truly great and good friend Gen. Montgomery, devolved on me; a task I find too heavy under my present circumstances. I received a wound by a ball, through my left leg, at the time I had gained the first battery, at the Lower Town, which by the loss of blood rendered me very weak. As soon as the main body came up, with some assistance, I returned to the hospital, near a mile, on foot, being obliged to draw one leg after me, and great part of the way under the continual fire of the enemy from the walls, at no greater distance than 50 yards. I providentially escaped, though several were shot down at my side.—I soon learned the death of our general, who attacked the town at the side opposite to me; he behaved heroically—marched up in the face of their cannon, and when he had nearly gained the pass—received the fatal shot—or the town would have been ours. This occasioned the disaster that afterwards happened to my detachment, which, after the general defeat, had the whole garrison to encounter, under every disadvantage of ground, &c. to return was impossible, as the rout was within 50 yards, and exposed to the fire of the whole garrison, who had brought several field pieces out of one of the gates, which our people would have been obliged to pass. In this situation they maintained their ground near three hours, but being overpowered with numbers, were obliged at last to lay down their arms; about 300, including Capt. Lamb of New-York and part of the train, were taken prisoners, and as near as I can judge about 60 killed and wounded. Captain Oswald is among the prisoners, he was with me in a selected party of about 25, who attacked the first battery: he behaved gallantly and gained much honour. The prisoners are used politely, and supplied with every thing the garrison affords. Governor Carleton sent to let me know, that the soldiers baggage, if I pleased, might be sent to them, which I shall immediately send. Though the enemy now are double our number, they have as yet made no attempt to come out. We are as well prepared to receive them, as we can possibly be in our present situation, divided at a distance of two miles. I expect Gen. Wooster from Montreal in a few days with a reinforcement—I hope we shall be properly supported with troops by the Congress—I have no thoughts of leaving this proud town, until I first enter it in triumph. My wound has been exceeding painful, but is now easy, and the surgeons assure me will be well in eight weeks. I know you will be anxious for me. That Providence, which has carried me through so many dangers, is still my protection; I am in the way of my duty, and know no fear."

Extract of another letter from the same, dated Jan. 14.

"The charge which has devolved upon me, has been a most arduous task; our last disaster so disheartened the troops, that I have had the greatest difficulty to keep them together. Our whole force, since the attack, amounts to no more than 700 men. We were for some time in expectation of an attack from the garrison, which consisted of 1500, but they have as yet thought proper to continue in their strong hold and we have effectually blocaded them up. Gen. Wooster whom I for some time expected, acquaints me he cannot leave Montreal, but will send me a reinforcement as soon as possible. Our duty has been extremely hard and fatiguing in this inclement climate, where the snow is now four feet deep on a level; but what cannot soldiers do, who are fighting for liberty and their country? I make no doubt of a large reinforcement being sent us, as early as possible, and of being in Quebec before the spring."

Sunday last arrived the Mercury sloop of war from Boston, with whom came Gen. Clinton, in his way to the southward, on a friendly visit to his excellency governor Tryon.

The two armies from Connecticut and New-Jersey are arrived in town.

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 17.

Last night arrived here capt. Souder from Grenada. On his passage he spoke a vessel from Corke, the master of which informed him, that 25 transports, with 4000 troops on board, had sailed from Corke for America. Capt. Souder says, before he left Grenada a London paper arrived there, of the 30th of November, with a list of thirty-nine commissioners, that were appointed to treat with the congress, among whom were lord Howe and governor Johnston.

A gentleman, who arrived Wednesday night from Cadiz, says that the English consul, at that place, told him he had received a letter from lord Weymouth, in which his lordship informed him that lord Howe and captain Barrington were to go to America, in order to treat with the congress.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Feb.* 9.

By advices from the army under Col. Howe, we learn, that they abandoned Norfolk last Tuesday, after removing the poor inhabitants, with what effects they could carry along with them, and demolishing the intrenchments which lord Dunmore threw up a little before he fled on board the fleet now lying before that place. What few houses remained after the late bombardment were likewise destroyed, after being valued, to prevent our enemies taking shelter in them. Thus, in the course of five weeks, has a town, which contained upwards of 6000 inhabitants, many of them in affluent circumstances, a place that carried on an extensive trade and commerce, consequently affording bread to many thousands, been reduced to ashes, and become desolate, through the wicked and cruel machinations of lord North and the junto, aided by their faithful servants, my lord Dunmore with his motley army, and the renowned capt. Bellew, commodore of his Britannic majesty's fleet in Virginia, and his generous and valiant crew. Truly may it be now said,

Never can true reconcilement grow
Where wounds of deadly hate have pierc'd so deep,

The troops are now stationed at Kemp's landing, the Great Bridge, and in about Suffolk.

The cannonading heard last Thursday se'nnight, at Norfolk, was occasioned by a detachment of our troops under major Eppes, attacking a number of black and white people from the men of war, who had landed to steal tobacco. Major Eppes drove them back, after killing four negroes and two white men, upon which the ships began to fire. We hear lord Dunmore and his friends are exceedingly uneasy, and a good deal frightened, upon hearing that the continental fleet is designed against them; and indeed they have very good reason, for, as sure as a rifle (and that they well know is pretty true) commodore Hopkins will pay them a visit so soon as he is joined by the Maryland squadron.

Feb. 10. Col. Henry received the following letter last night, by express, from Col. Grayson at Hampton; "Yesterday evening the Kingfisher went down towards the Capes, and this morning she returned, in company with a fifty gun ship and some tenders. They are all now at anchor, just below the light-house."

Last Thursday night a great light was seen towards Portsmouth, which was supposed to be that town in flames.

A schooner from Salem, and another from Ipswich, both in ballast, the latter with 200l. on board, in continental dollars, were taken last Tuesday, by two tenders, and carried into the harbour of Norfolk. They were bound in here for corn.

A party from the men of war went on shore at Norfolk, under cover of their cannon, and took out of the warehouses five hogsheads of tobacco, notwithstanding the rifle-men kept an incessant fire on them the whole time. At night col. Howe ordered his people to burn the houses, when they received another heavy discharge of cannon from the ships.

The town of Norfolk is now said to be totally consumed; and that our troops have abandoned the place, and are gone to the Great-Bridge. Portsmouth was in flames last Thursday night.

A brig, laden with linens, this week luckily escaped the vigilance of the tenders (with which, it is said, the bay swarms) and fell into the hands of our people.

One Mr. Ker, a prisoner on his parole in Northampton county, went off last week, and carried with him seven negroes. A few days after, seven negroes broke out of Northampton gaol, and went off in a pettiauger. It is imagined they are all gone on board the men of war.

The prisoners of the 24th regiment, and others, in all twenty-five, were this week removed to Richmond-town.

Some of the tenders went up to Nansemond a few days ago, and took a vessel with about 200 barrels of pork on board. Our people at that place had a small skirmish with them, but we cannot learn that any lives were lost on either side. Before their departure, they burnt down a house belonging to Mr. Wills Cowper, in which was destroyed about 100 barrels of corn.

There is a 50 gun ship now lying in Hampton-road; she came in yesterday, and it is said three more vessels have been seen off the coast.

LONDON, *November* 16.

As the ministry have, for some time past, deprived us of all information from America, they now shut out all information at home as much as possible, and have begun it in locking up the gallery door of the house of commons, on the very day, for the first time this session, when it was expected Mr. Burke would give to the public, and to his country, a plan for the conciliation with the colonies. The ministry were aware this plan would be relished much better by the public, than that decided on by the cabinet, and for this purpose were determined to prevent all comparisons. Surely such a conduct in a free state has but one obvious interpretation! which is, that the ministers are conscious to themselves that their actions will not bear the approbation of reason or justification.

The general difficulty of recruiting extends even to the Highlands, insomuch that lord John Murray's battalion wants above a third of the number to compleat it.

HOUSE of COMMONS. *Saturday, November* 18.

ON Thurſday, about half an hour after three o'clock, Mr. Burke opened his conciliatory propoſition. He began by preſenting a petition from the gentlemen, clergy, clothiers, manufacturers, and other inhabitants of the ſeveral towns of *Weſtbury*, *Warminſter*, and *Trowbridge*, in the county of *Wilts*, complaining of the addreſs of theſe places, which had entirely miſrepreſented the ſtate of the trade, and the ſentiments and wiſhes of the inhabitants, and praying the houſe to find ſome amicable method for terminating the differences between this kingdom and the colonies. He told the houſe that the ſigners of that petition were all men who manufactured for themſelves; and he was authoriſed to ſay, that they poſſeſſed more than 500,000l. of Engliſh property.

He ſaid, that he wiſhed the prayer of that petition to be conſidered as the exordium of what he had to ſay to the houſe. He complained of the difficulties which in civil wars lay upon moderate men, who adviſed lenient meaſures; that their moderation was attributed to a want of zeal, and their fears for the public ſafety, to a want of ſpirit; that whatever they ſaid to incline the houſe to lenity was conſtrued into a countenance of rebellion; and ſo many arts, and ſo many menaces had been uſed, that if they had not been oppoſed with a good ſhare of firmneſs, by the friends to the peace of their country, all freedom of debate, and indeed all public deliberation, would have been put an end to.

He ſaid that, for his part, he was no way intimidated by all thoſe machinations, from doing his duty; and that nothing that could be done by thoſe, whoſe meaſures had brought this country into ſo deplorable a ſituation ſhould hinder him from uſing his beſt endeavours to deliver it from its diſtreſſes.

The firſt ſtep for this purpoſe was to get out of general diſcourſes, and vague ſentiments, which he ſaid had been one of the main cauſes of our preſent troubles; and to appreciate the value of the ſeveral plans that were, or might be propoſed, by an exact detail of particulars.

The ſpeech was ſo very methodical, that it was not difficult to form a juſt idea of the outline.

He ſtated, that there were three plans afloat. Firſt, ſimple war, in order to a perfect conqueſt. Second, a mixture of war and treaty. And third, peace grounded on conceſſion.

As to the firſt plan, that of mere war, he obſerved, that it was propoſed in two ways; one of *direct* conqueſt, the other *indirect*, by diſtreſs. In either of theſe ways he ſaid, he thought it his duty, before he voted for a war, to know diſtinctly that the means of carrying it on were adequate to the end. It did not ſatisfy his conſcience to ſay, that the reſources of this nation were great; he muſt ſee them. That before he could truſt to thoſe reſources, on the credit of what had been formerly done, he muſt find the ſituation of the country to be what it formerly was. He then examined what the miniſters had laid before the houſe as the means of carrying on the enſuing campaign. That as to the force which they had made the houſe expect from his majeſty's allies, all diſcourſe of that had, for ſome time, entirely ſubſided: He could therefore, take credit for nothing more on that account, than a handful of Hanoverians, which only anſwered the purpoſe of an imperfect ſecurity to ſome of our foreign garriſons. That our national forces to be employed in America, by the account on the table, amounted to no more than 26,000 men: That in this, credit was taken for the army now in America at full numbers. This he could not allow; as ſuppoſing that, if their reduction in future was to be eſtimated by the paſt, they muſt be reduced to little or nothing by the beginning of next campaign. That the troops here are only upon paper, and the difficulty of recruiting was acknowledged. On the whole, he ſaw reaſon to apprehend, that we ſhould not be materially ſtronger, at the beginning of the next year, than we were at the beginning of the laſt; but that, if the number were entire, it did not ſeem to him to be ſufficient for the purpoſe. That as to the predatory, or war by diſtreſs (on the nature of which he greatly enlarged) he obſerved, that it might irritate a people in the higheſt degree; but ſuch a war had never yet induced any one people to receive the government of another. That it was a kind of war to diſtreſs an independent people, and not to coerce diſobedient ſubjects.

But his great objection to it was, that it did not lead to a ſpeedy deciſion; that the longer the war continued the greater chance there was for the interference of the Bourbon powers, which, in a long protracted war, he conſidered not only probable, but in a manner certain. That he was very ſure that this country was utterly incapable of carrying on a war with America, and theſe powers acting in conjunction. He then entered into a long and particular enumeration of all the dangers and difficulties which muſt attend ſuch a war.

He then obſerved that, as he ſaw no probability of ſucceſs in the detail of any of the arrangements that were propoſed, neither did he ſee any thing of authority to induce him to believe that they would ſucceed, not one military or naval officer having given an opinion in its favour; and many of the greateſt, in both ſervices, having given their opinion directly againſt it.

That as no man of military experience had vouched for the ſufficiency of the force, ſo no man in the commiſſariate would anſwer for its ſubſiſtence from the moment it left the ſea-coaſt; that therefore its ſubſiſtence and its operation were become incompatible.

To the objection, that at this rate the Americans might always reduce us to unreaſonable terms, by the ſuppoſed impoſſibility of reducing them by force, he ſaid that he could not help the difficulties which aroſe from nature and the conſtitution of things; that he could not make America nearer to us than it is, or a country of another nature than what God had made it. That people who cannot contrive to reconcile their quarrels, muſt ſuffer the evils that happen to a divided nation. That he was of opinion, that there was no diſhonour at all in any kind of amicable adjuſtment of domeſtic quarrels; and that he would rather heal an hundred points, when it was Engliſhmen that gave and received, than a ſingle point to a foreign nation; and that we were in ſuch circumſtances that we muſt yield to either one or the other.

The motion made by Mr. Burke was, "That leave be given to bring in a bill to compoſe the preſent troubles, and for quieting the minds of his majeſty's ſubjects in America."

Monday, November 20.

Lord North made a motion to the following purport: For leave to bring in a bill to cut off all intercourſe between Great-Britain and the colonies of America, now in actual rebellion, ſo long as they ſhall continue in rebellion, and to repeal the Boſton port-bill, the ſiſhery bills, and another bill paſſed laſt ſeſſions againſt the Americans; and to authoriſe his majeſty's naval commanders to ſeize all ſhipping belonging to America as lawful prizes. He made a very long ſpeech, to ſhew the propriety and neceſſity of this meaſure.

Mr. Charles Fox propoſed an amendment, viz. to leave out that part of the motion which propoſes to cut off all intercourſe with the Americans. A warm debate enſued: Sir George Hay ſpoke next in ſupport of the whole motion.

Mr. T. Townſend cenſured the ſeverity and bad policy of thus declaring war againſt the colonies, at the moment adminiſtration would have it believed in the houſe, that they were inclined to peace.

General Conway alſo ſpoke againſt it, the attorney-general near two hours for it, and Mr. Burke againſt it.

At half after ten the houſe divided, when the numbers were, for lord North's motion 192, againſt it 64. Adjourned to Tueſday.

IRELAND.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Thurſday, November* 23.

Sir John Blaquiere preſented to the houſe a meſſage from his excellency, ſignifying that "he had his majeſty's commands to acquaint the houſe, that as the preſent exigencies of affairs required ſending an additional number of troops to America, he had the firmeſt reliance on the loyalty of his faithful commons of Ireland, to admit his ſending abroad a number of the troops on this eſtabliſhment, not exceeding 4000 men, which ſhall no longer continue a charge on this kingdom, but be immediately on their leaving the ſame in the pay of Great-Britain.

"And to ſhew his majeſty's gracious regard for the ſafety and defence of this kingdom, if the parliament ſhall deſire it, he will replace the ſaid 4000 men with an equal number of foreign proteſtants (ſubjects of the prince of Brunſwick and the prince of Heſſe Caſſel) to be continued here, in the pay of Great-Britain, as ſoon as his majeſty ſhall be enabled to ſend them, by his parliament of Ireland."

Saturday, November 25.

The houſe was called over, and reſolved into a committee to take into conſideration his excellency's meſſage, and the inſtruction to conſider on the beſt mode of defence for this kingdom. Mr. Malone in the chair.

The order for going into the committee, his excellency's meſſage, and the order for the inſtruction, were read.

Sir Archibald Acheſon roſe, and made many eulogiums on his majeſty, whom, he ſaid, we ought to look upon as the father of a much favoured people, and then propoſed to offer two reſolutions, but they not being put into proper form, were handed to Mr. vice-treaſurer; and as they took ſome time to arrange, Mr. Ogle ſaid the committee had better adjourn till the reſolutions were drawn. At length they were produced, in ſubſtance as follows:

"1. Reſolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that in the preſent exigence of affairs, a number of troops, not exceeding four thouſand, out of the number of twelve thouſand, voted as neceſſary to be kept in Ireland for the defence thereof, be ſpared for his majeſty's ſervice abroad, provided that from their quitting this kingdom they ſhall be of no charge to the nation.

"2. Reſolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that a number of foreign proteſtant troops, not exceeding four thouſand, be received into this kingdom, to replace the like number ſent abroad for the ſecurity and defence thereof, provided they ſhall be of no charge to the nation."

ANNAPOLIS.

In COMMITTEE of CORRESPONDENCE.

February 21ſt, 1776.

RESOLVED, That the general committee of obſervation of Anne-Arundel county be requeſted to meet at the houſe of Mr. John Ball, on Thurſday the 29th of this inſtant, in this city, for forwarding and carrying into execution the reſolutions of the laſt Convention, and they are deſired to meet accordingly.

Signed by order,

G. DUVALL, clk.

EXTRACTS from the PROCEEDINGS of the CONVENTION of the PROVINCE of MARYLAND, held at the City of Annapolis, on Thurſday the 7th of December, 1775.

Thurſday, January 4, 1776.

The Convention took into conſideration the report from the committee appointed to conſider what alterations and amendments were neceſſary in the regulation of the militia of this province, and thereupon came to the following reſolutions:

That no minute-men be hereafter enrolled under the reſolutions of the late Convention. That where minute companies are already formed, no commiſſions iſſue to the officers thereof, unleſs the officers deſire to have their commiſſions. That no minute companies be continued beyond the firſt day of March next, and that a ſum of money ſufficient for the purpoſe, be lodged in the hands of the committee of obſervation in each reſpective county where a company of minute-men hath been enrolled, viewed, and allowed, to pay and diſcharge the expence of ſuch company for the time paſt, and alſo for the time to come, if ſuch company continues till the firſt day of March next, and that ſuch committee receive the rolls of ſuch companies, and the times of the attendance of the men, proved by the oath of ſome one at leaſt of the commiſſioned officers, return the balance of the money, if any, into the public treaſury, and render an account of their tranſactions herein to the next Convention; but no perſon choſen for a commiſſioned officer in any company of minute-men, ſhall be compellable to ſerve in the militia in a lower rank or ſtation than he was elected to in the minute company.

That all public arms in the hands of the minute-men, immediately after the firſt day of March next, or as ſoon as they diſband where they diſband ſooner, be delivered to the committee of obſervation for their reſpective county, to be by the ſaid committee kept and preſerved for the public uſe.

That every able bodied effective freeman within this province, between ſixteen and fifty years of age, (clergymen of all denominations, practiſing phyſicians, and the houſhold of his excellency the governor excepted) who hath not already enrolled himſelf in the militia, ſhall on or before the firſt day of March next, enroll himſelf in ſome company of militia agreeable to the form of enrollment preſcribed by the laſt Convention, and that every minute or artillery-man, except commiſſioned officers, ſhall in like manner enroll in the militia, within one month next after he ſhall ceaſe to act as a minute or artillery-man. And if any able bodied effective freeman ſhall refuſe or delay to enroll himſelf in the militia as aforeſaid, every ſuch perſon ſhall pay for the preſent year, which ſhall be reckoned from the fifteenth day of September laſt, ſuch ſum of money, not leſs than forty ſhillings nor more than ten pounds, as ſhall be aſſeſſed by the committee of obſervation of his county, for the uſe of the public. And the committee of obſervation in each reſpective county, ſhall by warrant under their hands, appoint and empower any perſon or perſons they ſhall judge proper, to collect and receive all monies by them ſo aſſeſſed, which ſhall be paid within one month after notice of ſuch aſſeſſment, and in default thereof, the perſon or perſons ſo empowered, may diſtrain the goods and effects of the defaulters, and ſell and diſpoſe of the ſame in the ſame manner that goods may be diſtrained and ſold by law for county levies. And every collector ſhall on or before the firſt day of July next, pay the money by him collected, after deducting ſeven and an half per cent. for his commiſſion, to the treaſurer of his ſhore, and leave with the ſame treaſurer an account containing the names of thoſe from whom he hath received the ſame, and the ſums from them reſpectively collected.

That every perſon who ſhall refuſe and delay to enroll as aforeſaid, ſhall on or before the tenth day of March next, deliver to the committee of obſervation for his county, all his fire arms, if he hath any, except piſtols; and if any ſuch perſon ſhall refuſe or delay to do the ſame, then ſuch committee ſhall empower ſome perſon or perſons, by warrant under their hands, to ſeize the ſaid fire-arms, and deliver the ſame to the ſaid committee; and the ſaid committees ſhall cauſe all the arms which ſhall come to their hands to be valued, by indifferent and honeſt men on oath, and ſhall keep a liſt of ſuch arms, to whom they belong, and their reſpective values, and may deliver out ſuch arms at their diſcretion, to the captains of militia in their county, taking the captains receipts therefor, and the captains being liable for the re-delivery thereof, may deliver the ſame to the unarmed men of their companies; and every committee of obſervation ſhall tranſmit an account of all aſſeſſments by them made, as well as of all arms by them received as aforeſaid, and how they have diſpoſed of the ſame, to every convention: But becauſe ſome perſons who do not enroll in the militia may be ſo poor that they cannot pay the ſaid aſſeſſment of forty ſhillings, and their omitting to enroll may not proceed from diſaffection to the cauſe of America or perverſeneſs, it is provided, that where the real and perſonal eſtate of any effective freeman, who ſhall refuſe or neglect to enroll himſelf in the militia as aforeſaid, ſhall not, in the judgment and eſtimation of the committee of his county, be of the value of thirty pounds, the ſame committee may in their diſcretion omit to aſſeſs any ſum of money on ſuch perſon, the ſame committee certifying to the convention or council of ſafety the name of the perſon, and the reaſons wherefore they do not aſſeſs him.

That all fines which have been already ſet and adjudged, according to the reſolutions of the laſt convention, on militia officers or men, and have not been paid, or which ſhall hereafter be ſo ſet and adjudged, ſhall, if the ſame be on a field officer, be paid into the hands of the quarter-maſter of the battalion to which he belongs, and if on any officer of inferior rank to a field-officer, or on a non-commiſſioned officer or private, be paid into the hands of ſuch perſon as hath or ſhall have been appointed to receive the fines for the company to which ſuch perſon belongs; or if no ſuch receiver hath or ſhall have been appointed, then the ſame ſhall be paid into the hands of the captain of ſuch company; and on refuſal to pay the ſame fine, and ſuch refuſal being certified to the committee of obſervation for the county where ſuch perſon reſides, the ſame committee ſhall grant a warrant under their hands, empowering any other perſon or perſons of the ſame county to levy ſuch fine by diſtreſs and ſale as aforeſaid, of the party's goods and effects; but the officers who ſet and adjudged the fine may commit the offender to a ſergeant, according to the reſolution of the late convention, if they chooſe that as the beſt method to compel payment.

That in caſes where it may greatly promote the eaſe of the inhabitants, a number not leſs than forty nor exceeding eighty privates, may, with the eſpecial permiſſion of the committees of obſervation, enroll in any one company of militia, but any of thoſe already enrolled in any company, where the privates do not exceed ſeventy four, ſhall not be permitted to leave ſuch company, for the purpoſe of enrolling in a new one. That in thoſe counties where only part of the militia are appointed to join in battalion, the reſpective committees of obſervation form the other companies into battalion, if there are ſufficient in number for that purpoſe, and in thoſe counties where there are not any battalions formed, that the ſaid committees proceed, as ſoon as may be, to divide their militia into battalions, according to the reſolves of the late convention.

That within the general deſcription of able bodied effective freemen of this province, are intended to be included, overſeers, and thoſe who are bound by contract made within this province to ſerve in any particular quality or capacity, being able bodied effective men, between ſixteen and fifty years of age.

That, to avoid a needleſs and inſupportable expence, no perſon, after the tenth day of May next, wear any uniform at exerciſe, either in ſingle companies or in battalion, but hunting ſhirts, the officers diſtinguiſhing themſelves from the privates by different feathers, cockades, or the like, as fancy may direct.

Tueſday, January 16.

On motion, RESOLVED, That two hundred and forty copies of the aſſociation ordered by the laſt Convention to be tendered to and ſub-

...with printed, and that forty of the said copies be sent to the committee of observation of Baltimore county, forty of the said copies to the committee of observation for the upper district of Frederick county, and the residue of them in equal proportions to the committees of the several counties; and the committees aforesaid of Baltimore county and the upper district of Frederick county, shall cause the said association to be tendered, on or before the first day of April next, to every freeman in the hundreds of their county and district respectively, where the said association hath not been already generally tendered to the said freemen, to be subscribed by them, according to the resolutions of the late Convention; and every person who shall not sign the said association at the time of tendering the same to him, or within ten days thereafter, shall be in the same condition as if the same had been tendered to him according to the said former resolutions, and he had refused or neglected to have subscribed the same; and the committee of observation for each county, shall leave one or more of the association papers in the custody of some person or persons to be by them respectively appointed, at some house in their county town, and also at George-town and Hagar's-town in Frederick county, and shall give public notice thereof by advertisements, so that such of the freemen of this province, who have not done so already, may subscribe the same.

That every freeman within this province, who hath not already, nor before the eleventh day of April next shall have subscribed the association aforesaid, shall within five days after the said last mentioned day, deliver up to the committee of observation for his county, all his fire-arms, if he hath any, except pistols, and every person who shall neglect to do the same, may be disarmed by order of the committee of observation for his county, in like manner as those who ought to enroll in the militia and refuse to do so, and the arms of the non-associators shall and may be disposed of in the same manner as the arms of those who refuse to enroll in the militia; and moreover the committee of observation of each county in this province, may in their discretion award and order any freeman of this province, not associating as aforesaid, found within their county, whether such freeman be a resident of their county or not, to enter into bond, with good and sufficient security, in such penalty as they may think fit, payable to the president of the Convention for the time being, by name, conditioned, that if such non-associator shall behave himself peaceably and quietly in the present unhappy contest between Great-Britain and the colonies; that he shall not directly or indirectly betray or give intelligence to the enemy of any councils or preparations of the Congress, or any Convention or assembly, or Council or Committee of Safety of this or any other province or colony; and that he shall not directly or indirectly correspond, by letter, message, or otherwise, during the said contest, with any British minister, secretary of state, member of parliament, or any person out of this province, holding an office, civil or military, immediately under the crown, or with any other person in arms against these colonies, knowing such person to be in arms, then the above obligation to be void. But if any such non-associator shall chuse to quit this province and go beyond sea, then the committee of observation of the county to which he belongs, may, and is hereby empowered to grant him a passport to leave this country in peace and go beyond sea, carrying with him his property, or any part thereof; and any person refusing to sign the said association, and to give bond as aforesaid, and continuing to reside within this province, may be imprisoned by the committee of observation of the county in which such non-associator resides or may be found, until the Convention then next after such imprisonment shall have taken order therein. And in case any non-associator shall quit this country and leave an estate in this province, such estate shall be burthened with a proportionate part of the expence incurred by this province in defence of American liberty; but these resolutions are not to extend to the household of his excellency the governor. All which association papers that shall be subscribed as aforesaid, as well as a list of the names of all those who shall refuse or neglect to subscribe the same, and all original bonds taken as aforesaid, shall be returned to the next Convention. Provided, that where any person hath not nor shall actually refuse to subscribe the association, but shall only have neglected to subscribe the same, if he doth afterwards sign the same before the committee of observation of his county, he shall not be disarmed for his neglect, nor compellable to give any such bond as before mentioned.

The Convention proceeded to take into consideration the king's speech to parliament on the 26th day of October last, and after some time spent thereon,

RESOLVED unanimously, That the following declaration be entered on their journals:

WE the delegates of the freemen of Maryland in Convention, affected with the deepest concern by the opinion declared in the king's speech to parliament on the 27th day of October last, and expressed in the address of the lords spiritual and temporal to his majesty in answer thereto, that the necessary preparations for defence made by these colonies, are carried on for the purpose of establishing an independent empire, and being desirous to remove from the mind of the king, an opinion which we feel to be highly injurious to the people of this province, and to declare and manifest to his majesty, to the parliament, the people of Great-Britain, and to the whole world, the rectitude and purity of our intentions in the present opposition to the measures of the British ministry and parliament, do declare,

That the people of this province, strongly attached to the English constitution, and truly sensible of the blessings they have derived from it, warmly impressed with sentiments of affection for, and loyalty to, the house of Hanover, connected with the British nation by the ties of blood and interest, and being thoroughly convinced, that to be free subjects of the king of Great-Britain, with all its consequences, is to be the freest members of any civil society in the known world, never did, nor do entertain any views or desires of independency.

That as they consider their union with the mother-country upon terms that may insure to them a permanent freedom, as their highest felicity, so would they view the fatal necessity of separating from her, as a misfortune next to the greatest that can befal them.

Descended from Britons, intitled to the privileges of Englishmen, and inheriting the spirit of their ancestors, they have seen with the most extreme anxiety the attempts of parliament to deprive them of those privileges, by raising a revenue upon them, and assuming a power to alter the charters, constitutions, and internal polity of the colonies, without their consent. The endeavours of the British ministry to carry those attempts into execution by military force, have been their only motive for taking up arms, and defend themselves against those endeavours is the only use they mean to make of them. Intitled to freedom, they are determined to maintain it at the hazard of their lives and fortunes.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated February 12, 1776.

"The congress being informed, by gen. Lee, that (notwithstanding the declaration of governor Tryon, in the presence and hearing of gen. Clinton, that no troops would come to the city of New-York) a transport had arrived there last Saturday with troops; have requested the convention of New-Jersey, and the committee of safety of Pennsylvania, each to send a battalion to that city, for the defence and protection of that colony.---Gen. Lee brought with him 2000 men from Connecticut; lord Stirling is arrived there with his battalion; the committee of safety for New-York have directed three battalions of their miuute-men into the city. In a few days gen. Lee will have above 5000 men under his command, and this day he breaks ground to defend his troops."

THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY desirous of forwarding the intentions of the convention in promoting the manufacture of salt, salt-petre, gunpowder, and fire-arms, request any persons who are inclined to engage on liberal encouragement in the manufacture of fire-arms, or to erect a powder-mill in the neighbourhood of Baltimore-town, where it will be most beneficial, or salt, or salt-petre works, that they will send their proposals in writing to Gabriel Duvall, clerk of the council of safety, and they shall be attended to and speedily answered. tf

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Just published, and to be sold at the Printing-office,

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION OF THE PROVINCE OF MARYLAND,

Held at the City of Annapolis, on Thursday the 7th of December, 1775.

Charles county, February 14, 1776.

Will be exposed to public sale, on the second Tuesday of March next, agreeable to the last will and testament of Massey Leigh, late of St. Mary's county, for current money, two thirds whereof are required to be paid on the day of sale,

A TRACT of land, situated in St. Mary's county, containing 172 acres, well timbered, within one mile of St. Mary's river, where may be had, with the greatest conveniency, a variety of the best fish and oisters in their proper seasons. The improvements are, a new and planked floor dwelling house, three outhouses, a good apple and peach orchard, also a very convenient spring. Those having claims against said Massey Leigh, are requested to bring them in legally attested. WILLIAM LEIGH, executor.

To be sold at public vendue, at the plantation of the testator, on the second Tuesday in April next (on the premises) by virtue of a power of attorney from Mr. John Rolle Key, eldest son and heir at law of Francis Key, late of Cecil county, Esq; deceased,

A VALUABLE plantation, containing about three hundred acres, being part of a tract of land called and known by the name of Anne Catharine Neck, or Carpenter's Point, situate, lying and being in Cecil county aforesaid, at the head of Chesapeake Bay, near the mouth of North-East river, and about three miles from Charles-Town. There is on the said plantation, an exceeding fine fishery, part of which at present rents for near one hundred pounds per annum.

Also to be sold at public vendue, the house and lots in Charles-Town, formerly the property of the said Francis Key, the day after the sale of the abovementioned plantation.

JAMES BROOKS.

Annapolis, Feb. 21, 1776.

THIS is to forewarn all persons from harbouring or entertaining my wife Elizabeth Giles, as I am determined to prosecute any one who shall harbour her from the date hereof.

THOMAS GILES.

STRAYED or STOLEN, on the 18th of January last, from the plantation of Mrs. Margaret Brooke, in Prince-George's county, two horses and a mare, viz. A dun coloured bay horse, about 14 hands and a half high, with a blaze face, one of his hind feet a little white, remarkably short docked, brand unknown. The other a dark bay, about 13 hands 2 inches high, branded thus (4d) with two small white spots on each flank. The other a small roan mare, about 13 hands high, with one eye out and the other a glass eye, the two hind feet white. Any person securing the said horses, and giving notice to the subscriber, living in Charles county, shall have a dollars reward, paid by

JOSEPH BOARMAN.

CAME to the plantation of Charles Carroll, Esq; of Elk-Ridge, two mares, one black, with a star in her forehead, and docked, about 3 years old and 13 hands high; the other bay, about 12 hands high, appears to be about 4 years old; there is no perceptable brand on either of the mares. The owner or owners of the above mares may have either or both of them, proving property and paying charges.

CHARLES CARROLL.

THERE is at the plantation of Joseph Penn, living in the Fork of Patuxent, near Snowdens ferge, a stray bright bay horse, with a mealy belly, about 7 years old, 13 hands and an inch high, branded I S on the near shoulder, and has no other marks, trots and gallops; he has a small bell fastened on with an old crupper. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

THERE is at the plantation of Henry Pool, living on Linganore, in Frederick county, taken up as a stray, a small bay horse, about 12 hands high, 6 years old, and branded on the near shoulder and buttock something like S G and has a few gray hairs behind his ears, he trots, and had a small bell on. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. w3

To be SOLD,

The 2d day of March next, at the plantation of William Smith, on the north side of Severn river, opposite to Indian-Landing warehouse,

HORNED cattle, one mare, hogs, and household goods. Six months credit will be given the purchasers for all sums exceeding 3l. common money, by giving bond, with security, to

w3 2 VACHEL STEVENS.

Annapolis, February 1776

THE Subscribers intending soon to leave this province, earnestly request such persons who are indebted to them to pay off their respective accounts, and thereby enable them to put their intentions into execution: Should this request be attended to, it will much oblige their humble servants.

3w 2 J. R. and ANNE NEILSON.

Patuxent Iron-Works, February 6, 1776.

BEING desirous of settling the estate of our father, RICHARD SNOWDEN, late of Patuxent Iron-Works, deceased, we request all such as are indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence will be given them. Also all persons that are indebted to the Patuxent Iron-Works Company, of more than twelve months standing, are requested to come immediately and make payment; and those who have it not in their power to make immediate payment, it is expected they will come and settle their accounts by note or bond. If the above requests are not complied with, we shall take such methods as will compel a settlement, without respect to persons, although it will be disagreeable to

tf 2 SAMUEL and JOHN SNOWDEN.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living near Mr. Samuel Mansell, in Anne-Arundel county, on the first day of this instant, February, the following articles, viz. 5 large silver spoons, marked P B H on their handles; one silk gown and chintz ditto, 1 white muslin ditto, 5 calico ditto, a rapper, 10 yards of white sheeting, 4 yards of white Tammy, 2 dimity petticoats, 1 red cardinal, 9 yards white Jean, 8 napkins marked the same as the spoons, 3 pair of sheets, about 6 yards of long lawn, a parcel of ribbons, tapes, pins and blond lace, 3 yards of stamped cotton, a fringed table cloth, a yard and a half of flowered lawn, 6 pounds of brown sugar, and sundry other small articles which are not remembered. Whoever will make discovery thereof, and bring the thieves to justice, on their being convicted thereof, shall receive three pounds current money reward, from

w2 2X PHILIP HAMMOND, jun.

Annapolis, February 7, 1776.

To be SOLD, by the Subscriber,

A FEW pieces of osnabrigs and striped hollands.
A few boxes of spermaceti candles.
Old French brandy, by the barrel, keg, or gallon.
Holland gin, in cases.

3w 9X THO. C. WILLIAMS, and Co.

HOUSE of COMMONS, *Saturday, November* 18.

ON Thurſday, about half an hour after three o'clock, Mr. Burke opened his conciliatory propoſition. He began by preſenting a petition from the gentlemen, clergy, clothiers, manufacturers, and other inhabitants of the ſeveral towns of *Weſtbury*, *Warminſter*, and *Trowbridge*, in the county of *Wilts*, complaining of the addreſs of theſe places, which had entirely miſrepreſented the ſtate of the trade, and the ſentiments and wiſhes of the inhabitants, and praying the houſe to find ſome amicable method for terminating the differences between this kingdom and the colonies. He told the houſe that the ſigners of that petition were all men who manufactured for themſelves; and he was authoriſed to ſay, that they poſſeſſed more than 500,000l. of Engliſh property.

He ſaid, that he wiſhed the prayer of that petition to be conſidered as the exordium of what he had to ſay to the houſe. He complained of the difficulties which in civil wars lay upon moderate men, who adviſed lenient meaſures; that their moderation was attributed to a want of zeal, and their fears for the public ſafety, to a want of ſpirit; that whatever they ſaid to incline the houſe to lenity was conſtrued into a countenance of rebellion; and ſo many arts, and ſo many menaces had been uſed, that if they had not been oppoſed with a good ſhare of firmneſs, by the friends to the peace of their country, all freedom of debate, and indeed all public deliberation, would have been put an end to.

He ſaid that, for his part, he was no way intimidated by all thoſe machinations, from doing his duty; and that nothing that could be done by thoſe, whoſe meaſures had brought this country into ſo deplorable a ſituation ſhould hinder him from uſing his beſt endeavours to deliver it from its diſtreſſes.

The firſt ſtep for this purpoſe was to get out of general diſcourſes, and vague ſentiments, which he ſaid had been one of the main cauſes of our preſent troubles; and to appreciate the value of the ſeveral plans that were, or might be propoſed, by an exact detail of particulars.

The ſpeech was ſo very methodical, that it was not difficult to form a juſt idea of the outline.

He ſtated, that there were three plans afloat. Firſt, ſimple war, in order to a perfect conqueſt. Second, a mixture of war and treaty. And third, peace grounded on conceſſion.

As to the firſt plan, that of mere war, he obſerved, that it was propoſed in two ways; one of *direct* conqueſt, the other *indirect*, by diſtreſs. In either of theſe ways he ſaid, he thought it his duty, before he voted for a war, to know diſtinctly that the means of carrying it on were adequate to the end. It did not ſatisfy his conſcience to ſay, that the reſources of this nation were great; he muſt ſee them. That before he could truſt to thoſe reſources, on the credit of what had been formerly done, he muſt find the ſituation of the country to be what it formerly was. He then examined what the miniſters had laid before the houſe as the means of carrying on the enſuing campaign. That as to the force which they had made the houſe expect from his majeſty's allies all diſcourſe of that had, for ſome time, entirely ſubſided: He could therefore, take credit for nothing more on that account, than a handful of Hanoverians, which only anſwered the purpoſe of an imperfect ſecurity to ſome of our foreign garriſons. That our national forces to be employed in America, by the account on the table, amounted to no more than 26,000 men: That in this, credit was taken for the army now in America at full numbers. This he could not allow; as ſuppoſing that, if their reduction in future was to be eſtimated by the paſt, they muſt be reduced to little or nothing by the beginning of next campaign. That the troops here are only upon paper, and the difficulty of recruiting was acknowledged. On the whole, he ſaw reaſon to apprehend, that we ſhould not be materially ſtronger, at the beginning of the next year, than we were at the beginning of the laſt; but that, if the number were entire, it did not ſeem to him to be ſufficient for the purpoſe. That as to the predatory, or war by diſtreſs (on the nature of which he greatly enlarged) he obſerved, that it might irritate a people in the higheſt degree; but ſuch a war had never yet induced any one people to receive the government of another. That it was a kind of war to diſtreſs an independent people, and not to coerce diſobedient ſubjects.

But his great objection to it was, that it did not lead to a ſpeedy deciſion; that the longer the war continued the greater chance there was for the interference of the Bourbon powers, which, in a long protracted war, he conſidered not only probable, but in a manner certain. That he was very ſure that this country was utterly incapable of carrying on a war with America, and theſe powers acting in conjunction. He then entered into a long and particular enumeration of all the dangers and difficulties which muſt attend ſuch a war.

He then obſerved that, as he ſaw no probability of ſucceſs in the detail of any of the arrangements that were propoſed, neither did he ſee any thing of authority to induce him to believe that they would ſucceed, not one military or naval officer having given an opinion in its favour; and many of the greateſt, in both ſervices, having given their opinion directly againſt it.

That as no man of military experience had vouched for the ſufficiency of the force, ſo no man in the commiſſariate would anſwer for its ſubſiſtence from the moment it left the ſea-coaſt; that therefore its ſubſiſtence and its operation were become incompatible.

To the objection, that at this rate the Americans might always reduce us to unreaſonable terms, by the ſuppoſed impoſſibility of reducing them by force, he ſaid that he could not help the difficulties which aroſe from nature and the conſtitution of things; that he could not make America nearer to us than it is, or a country of another nature than what God had made it. That people who cannot contrive to reconcile their quarrels, muſt ſuffer the evils that happen to a divided nation. That he was of opinion, that there was no diſhonour at all in any kind of amicable adjuſtment of domeſtic quarrels; and that he would rather heal an hundred points, when it was Engliſhmen that gave and received, than a ſingle point to a foreign nation; and that we were in ſuch circumſtances that we muſt yield to either one or the other.

The motion made by Mr. Burke was, "That leave be given to bring in a bill to compoſe the preſent troubles, and for quieting the minds of his majeſty's ſubjects in America."

Monday, November 20.

Lord North made a motion to the following purport: For leave to bring in a bill to cut off all intercourſe between Great-Britain and the colonies of America, now in actual rebellion, ſo long as they ſhall continue in rebellion, and to repeal the Boſton port-bill, the fiſhery bills, and another bill paſſed laſt ſeſſions againſt the Americans; and to authoriſe his majeſty's naval commanders to ſeize all ſhipping belonging to America as lawful prizes. He made a very long ſpeech, to ſhew the propriety and neceſſity of this meaſure.

Mr. Charles Fox propoſed an amendment, viz. to leave out that part of the motion which propoſes to cut off all intercourſe with the Americans. A warm debate enſued; Sir George Hay ſpoke next in ſupport of the whole motion.

Mr. T. Townſend cenſured the ſeverity and bad policy of thus declaring war againſt the colonies, at the moment adminiſtration would have it believed in the houſe, that they were inclined to peace.

General Conway alſo ſpoke againſt it, the attorney-general near two hours for it, and Mr. Burke againſt it.

At half after ten the houſe divided, when the numbers were, for lord North's motion 192, againſt it 64. Adjourned to Tueſday.

I R E L A N D.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Thurſday, November* 23.

Sir John Blaquiere preſented to the houſe a meſſage from his excellency, ſignifying that "he had his majeſty's commands to acquaint the houſe, that as the preſent exigencies of affairs required ſending an additional number of troops to America, he had the firmeſt reliance on the loyalty of his faithful commons of Ireland, to admit his ſending abroad a number of the troops on this eſtabliſhment, not exceeding 4000 men, which ſhall no longer continue a charge on this kingdom, but be immediately on their leaving the ſame in the pay of Great-Britain.

"And to ſhew his majeſty's gracious regard for the ſafety and defence of this kingdom, if the parliament ſhall deſire it, he will replace the ſaid 4000 men with an equal number of foreign proteſtants (ſubjects of the prince of Brunſwick and the prince of Heſſe Caſſel) to be continued here, in the pay of Great-Britain, as ſoon as his majeſty ſhall be enabled to ſend them, by his parliament of Ireland."

Saturday, November 25.

The houſe was called over, and reſolved into a committee to take into conſideration his excellency's meſſage, and the inſtruction to conſider on the beſt mode of defence for this kingdom. Mr. Malone in the chair.

The order for going into the committee, his excellency's meſſage, and the order for the inſtruction, were read.

Sir Archibald Acheſon roſe, and made many eulogiums on his majeſty, whom, he ſaid, we ought to look upon as the father of a much favoured people, and then propoſed to offer two reſolutions, but they not being put into proper form, were handed to Mr. vice-treaſurer; and as they took ſome time to arrange, Mr. Ogle ſaid the committee had better adjourn till the reſolutions were drawn. At length they were produced, in ſubſtance as follows:

"1. Reſolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that in the preſent exigence of affairs, a number of troops, not exceeding four thouſand, out of the number of twelve thouſand, voted as neceſſary to be kept in Ireland for the defence thereof, be ſpared for his majeſty's ſervice abroad, provided that from their quitting this kingdom they ſhall be of no charge to the nation.

"2. Reſolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that a number of foreign proteſtant troops, not exceeding four thouſand, be received into this kingdom, to replace the like number ſent abroad for the ſecurity and defence thereof, provided they ſhall be of no charge to the nation."

A N N A P O L I S.

In COMMITTEE of CORRESPONDENCE.

February 21ſt, 1776.

RESOLVED, That the general committee of obſervation of Anne-Arundel county be requeſted to meet at the houſe of Mr. John Ball, on Thurſday the 29th of this inſtant, in this city, for forwarding and carrying into execution the reſolutions of the laſt Convention, and they are deſired to meet accordingly.

Signed by order,

G. DUVALL, clk.

EXTRACTS from the PROCEEDINGS of the CONVENTION of the PROVINCE of MARYLAND, held at the City of Annapolis, on Thurſday the 7th of December, 1775.

Thurſday, January 4, 1776.

The Convention took into conſideration the report from the committee appointed to conſider what alterations and amendments were neceſſary in the regulation of the militia of this province, and thereupon came to the following reſolutions:

That no minute-men be hereafter enrolled under the reſolutions of the late Convention. That where minute companies are already formed, no commiſſions iſſue to the officers thereof, unleſs the officers deſire to have their commiſſions. That no minute companies be continued beyond the firſt day of March next, and that a ſum of money ſufficient for the purpoſe, be lodged in the hands of the committee of obſervation in each reſpective county where a company of minute-men hath been enrolled, viewed, and allowed, to pay and diſcharge the expence of ſuch company for the time paſt, and alſo for the time to come, if ſuch company continues till the firſt day of March next, and that ſuch committee receive the rolls of ſuch companies, and the times of the attendance of the men, proved by the oath of ſome one at leaſt of the commiſſioned officers, return the balance of the money, if any, into the public treaſury, and render an account of their tranſactions herein to the next Convention; but no perſon choſen for a commiſſioned officer in any company of minute-men, ſhall be compellable to ſerve in the militia in a lower rank or ſtation than he was elected to in the minute company.

That all public arms in the hands of the minute-men, immediately after the [illegible] of March next, or as ſoon as they diſband where they diſband ſooner, be delivered to the committee of obſervation for their reſpective county, to be by the ſaid committee kept and preſerved for the public uſe.

That every able bodied effective freeman within this province, between ſixteen and fifty years of age, (clergymen of all denominations, practiſing phyſicians, and the houſhold of his excellency the governor excepted) who hath not already enrolled himſelf in the militia, ſhall on or before the firſt day of March next, enroll himſelf in ſome company of militia agreeable to the form of enrollment preſcribed by the laſt Convention, and that every minute or artillery-man, except commiſſioned officers, ſhall in like manner enroll in the militia, within one month next after he ſhall ceaſe to act as a minute or artillery-man. And if any able bodied effective freeman ſhall refuſe or delay to enroll himſelf in the militia as aforeſaid, every ſuch perſon ſhall pay for the preſent year, which ſhall be reckoned from the fifteenth day of September laſt, ſuch ſum of money, not leſs than forty ſhillings nor more than ten pounds, as ſhall be aſſeſſed by the committee of obſervation of his county, for the uſe of the public. And the committee of obſervation in each reſpective county, ſhall by warrant under their hands, appoint and empower any perſon or perſons they ſhall judge proper, to collect and receive all monies by them ſo aſſeſſed, which ſhall be paid within one month after notice of ſuch aſſeſſment, and in default thereof, the perſon or perſons ſo empowered, may diſtrain the goods and effects of the defaulters, and ſell and diſpoſe of the ſame in the ſame manner that goods may be diſtrained and ſold by law for county levies. And every collector ſhall on or before the firſt day of July next, pay the money by him collected, after deducting ſeven and an half per cent. for his commiſſion, to the treaſurer of his ſhore, and leave with the ſame treaſurer an account containing the names of thoſe from whom he hath received the ſame, and the ſums from them reſpectively collected.

That every perſon who ſhall refuſe and delay to enroll as aforeſaid, ſhall on or before the tenth day of March next, deliver to the committee of obſervation for his county, all his fire arms, if he hath any, except piſtols; and if any ſuch perſon ſhall refuſe or delay to do the ſame, then ſuch committee ſhall empower ſome perſon or perſons, by warrant under their hands, to ſeize the ſaid fire-arms, and deliver the ſame to the ſaid committee; and the ſaid committees ſhall cauſe all the arms which ſhall come to their hands to be valued, by indifferent and honeſt men on oath, and ſhall keep a liſt of ſuch arms, to whom they belong, and their reſpective values, and may deliver out ſuch arms at their diſcretion, to the captains of militia in their county, taking the captains receipts therefor, and the captains being liable for the re-delivery thereof, may deliver the ſame to the unarmed men of their companies; and every committee of obſervation ſhall tranſmit an account of all aſſeſſments by them made, as well as of all arms by them received as aforeſaid, and how they have diſpoſed of the ſame, to every convention: But becauſe ſome perſons who do not enroll in the militia may be ſo poor that they cannot pay the ſaid aſſeſſment of forty ſhillings, and their omitting to enroll may not proceed from diſaffection to the cauſe of America or perverſeneſs, it is provided, that where the real and perſonal eſtate of any effective freeman, who ſhall refuſe or neglect to enroll himſelf in the militia as aforeſaid, ſhall not, in the judgment and eſtimation of the committee of his county, be of the value of thirty pounds, the ſame committee may in their diſcretion omit to aſſeſs any ſum of money on ſuch perſon, the ſame committee certifying to the convention or council of ſafety the name of the perſon, and the reaſons wherefore they do not aſſeſs him.

That all fines which have been already ſet and adjudged, according to the reſolutions of the laſt convention, on militia officers or men, and have not been paid, or which ſhall hereafter be ſo ſet and adjudged, ſhall, if the ſame be on a field officer, be paid into the hands of the quarter-maſter of the battalion to which he belongs, and if on any officer of inferior rank to a field-officer, or on a non-commiſſioned officer or private, be paid into the hands of ſuch perſon as hath or ſhall have been appointed to receive the fines for the company to which ſuch perſon belongs; or if no ſuch receiver hath or ſhall have been appointed, then the ſame ſhall be paid into the hands of the captain of ſuch company; and on refuſal to pay the ſame fine, and ſuch refuſal being certified to the committee of obſervation for the county where ſuch perſon reſides, the ſame committee ſhall grant a warrant under their hands, empowering any other perſon or perſons of the ſame county to levy ſuch fine by diſtreſs and ſale as aforeſaid, of the party's goods and effects; but the officers who ſet and adjudged the fine may commit the offender to a ſergeant, according to the reſolution of the late convention, if they chooſe that as the beſt method to compel payment.

That in caſes where it may greatly promote the eaſe of the inhabitants, a number not leſs than forty nor exceeding eighty privates, may, with the eſpecial permiſſion of the committees of obſervation, enroll in any one company of militia, but any of thoſe already enrolled in any company, where the privates do not exceed ſeventy four, ſhall not be permitted to leave ſuch company, for the purpoſe of enrolling in a new one. That in thoſe counties where only part of the militia are appointed to join in battalion, the reſpective committees of obſervation form the other companies into battalion, if there are ſufficient in number for that purpoſe, and in thoſe counties where there are not any battalions formed, that the ſaid committees proceed, as ſoon as may be, to divide their militia into battalions, according to the reſolves of the late convention.

That within the general deſcription of able bodied effective freemen of this province, are intended to be included, overſeers, and thoſe who are bound by contract made within this province to ſerve in any particular quality or capacity, being able bodied effective men, between ſixteen and fifty years of age.

That, to avoid a needleſs and inſupportable expence, no perſon, after the tenth day of May next, wear any uniform at exerciſe, either in ſingle companies or in battalion, but hunting ſhirts, the officers diſtinguiſhing themſelves from the privates by different feathers, cockades, or the like, as fancy may direct.

Tueſday, January 16.

On motion, RESOLVED, That two hundred and forty copies of the aſſociation ordered by the laſt Convention to be tendered to and ſub-

committee of observation for the upper district of Frederick county, and the residue of it in equal proportions to the committees of the several counties; and the committees aforesaid of Baltimore county and the upper district of Frederick county, shall cause the said association to be tendered, on or before the first day of April next, to every freeman in the hundreds of their county and district respectively, where the said association hath not been already generally tendered to the said freemen, to be subscribed by them, according to the resolutions of the late Convention; and every person who shall not sign the said association at the time of tendering the same to him, or within ten days thereafter, shall be in the same condition as if the same had been tendered to him according to the said former resolutions, and he had refused or neglected to have subscribed the same; and the committee of observation for each county, shall leave one or more of the association papers in the custody of some person or persons to be by them respectively appointed, at some house in their county town, and also at George-town and Hagar's-town in Frederick county, and shall give public notice thereof by advertisements, so that such of the freemen of this province, who have not done so already, may subscribe the same.

That every freeman within this province, who hath not already, nor before the eleventh day of April next shall have subscribed the association aforesaid, shall within five days after the said last mentioned day, deliver up to the committee of observation for his county, all his fire-arms, if he hath any, except pistols, and every person who shall neglect to do the same, may be disarmed by order of the committee of observation for his county, in like manner as those who ought to enroll in the militia and refuse to do so, and the arms of the non-associators shall and may be disposed of in the same manner as the arms of those who refuse to enroll in the militia; and moreover the committee of observation of each county in this province, may in their discretion award and order any freeman of this province, not associating as aforesaid, found within their county, whether such freeman be a resident of their county or not, to enter into bond, with good and sufficient security, in such penalty as they may think fit, payable to the president of the Convention for the time being, by name, conditioned, that if such non-associator shall behave himself peaceably and quietly in the present unhappy contest between Great-Britain and the colonies; that he shall not directly or indirectly betray or give intelligence to the enemy of any councils or preparations of the Congress, or any Convention or assembly, or Council or Committee of Safety of this or any other province or colony; and that he shall not directly or indirectly correspond, by letter, message, or otherwise, during the said contest, with any British minister, secretary of state, member of parliament, or any person out of this province, holding an office, civil or military, immediately under the crown, or with any other person in arms against these colonies, knowing such person to be in arms, then the above obligation to be void. But if any such non-associator shall chuse to quit this province and go beyond sea, then the committee of observation of the county to which he belongs, may, and is hereby empowered to grant him a passport to leave this country in peace and go beyond sea, carrying with him his property, or any part thereof; and any person refusing to sign the said association, and to give bond as aforesaid, and continuing to reside within this province, may be imprisoned by the committee of observation of the county in which such non-associator resides or may be found, until the Convention then next after such imprisonment shall have taken order therein. And in case any non-associator shall quit this country and leave an estate in this province, such estate shall be burthened with a proportionate part of the expence incurred by this province in defence of American liberty; but these resolutions are not to extend to the household of his excellency the governor. All which association papers that shall be subscribed as aforesaid, as well as a list of the names of all those who shall refuse or neglect to subscribe the same, and all original bonds taken as aforesaid, shall be returned to the next Convention. Provided, that where any person hath not nor shall actually refuse to subscribe the association, but shall only have neglected to subscribe the same, if he doth afterwards sign the same before the committee of observation of his county, he shall not be disarmed for his neglect, nor compellable to give any such bond as before mentioned.

The Convention took into consideration the king's speech to parliament on the 26th day of October last, and after some time spent thereon,

RESOLVED unanimously, That the following declaration be entered on their journals:

WE the delegates of the freemen of Maryland in Convention, affected with the deepest concern by the opinion declared in the king's speech to parliament on the 27th day of October last, and expressed in the address of the lords spiritual and temporal to his majesty in answer thereto, that the necessary preparations for defence made by these colonies, are carried on for the purpose of establishing an independent empire, and being desirous to remove from the mind of the king, an opinion which we feel to be highly injurious to the people of this province, and to declare and manifest to his majesty, to the parliament, the people of Great-Britain, and to the whole world, the rectitude and purity of our intentions in the present opposition to the measures of the British ministry and parliament, do declare,

That the people of this province, strongly attached to the English constitution, and truly sensible of the blessings they have derived from it, warmly impressed with sentiments of affection for, and loyalty to, the house of Hanover, connected with the British nation by the ties of blood and interest, and being thoroughly convinced, that to be free subjects of the king of Great-Britain, with all its consequences, is to be the freest members of any civil society in the known world, never did, nor do entertain any views or desires of independency.

That as they consider their union with the mother-country upon terms that may insure to them a permanent freedom, as their highest felicity, so would they view the fatal necessity of separating from her, as a misfortune next to the greatest that can befal them.

Descended from Britons, intitled to the privileges of Englishmen, and inheriting the spirit of their ancestors, they have seen with the most extreme anxiety the attempts of parliament to deprive them of those privileges, by raising a revenue upon them, and assuming a power to alter the charters, constitutions, and internal polity of the colonies, without their consent. The endeavours of the British ministry to carry those attempts into execution by military force, have been their only motive for taking up arms, and defend themselves against those endeavours is the only use they mean to make of them. Intitled to freedom, they are determined to maintain it at the hazard of their lives and fortunes.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated February 12, 1776.

"The congress being informed, by gen. Lee, that (notwithstanding the declaration of governor Tryon, in the presence and hearing of gen. Clinton, that no troops would come to the city of New-York) a transport had arrived there last Saturday with troops; have requested the convention of New-Jersey, and the committee of safety of Pennsylvania, each to send a battalion to that city, for the defence and protection of that colony.---Gen. Lee brought with him 2000 men from Connecticut; lord Stirling is arrived there with his battalion; the committee of safety for New-York have directed three battalions of their miuute-men into the city. In a few days gen. Lee will have above 5000 men under his command, and this day he breaks ground to defend his troops."

THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY desirous of forwarding the intentions of the convention in promoting the manufacture of salt, salt-petre, gunpowder, and fire-arms, request any persons who are inclined to engage on liberal encouragement in the manufacture of fire-arms, or to erect a powder-mill in the neighbourhood of Baltimore-town, where it will be most beneficial, or salt, or salt-petre works, that they will send their proposals in writing to Gabriel Duvall, clerk of the council of safety, and they shall be attended to and speedily answered. 25 tf

Just published, and to be sold at the Printing-office,

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION OF THE PROVINCE OF MARYLAND,

Held at the City of Annapolis, on Thursday the 7th of December, 1775.

Charles county, February 14, 1776.

Will be exposed to public sale, on the second Tuesday of March next, agreeable to the last will and testament of Massey Leigh, late of St. Mary's county, for current money, two thirds whereof are required to be paid on the day of sale,

A TRACT of land, situated in St. Mary's county, containing 172 acres, well timbered, within one mile of St. Mary's river, where may be had, with the greatest conveniency, a variety of the best fish and oisters in their proper seasons. The improvements are, a new and planked floor dwelling house, three out-houses, a good apple and peach orchard, also a very convenient spring. Those having claims against said Massey Leigh, are requested to bring them in legally attested. 1 2 3 WILLIAM LEIGH, executor.

To be sold at public vendue, by the subscriber, on the second Tuesday in April next (on the premises) by virtue of a power of attorney from Mr. John Rod Key, eldest son and heir at law of Francis Key, late of Cecil county, Esq; deceased,

A VALUABLE plantation, containing about three hundred acres, being part of a tract of land called and known by the name of Anne Catharine Neck, or Carpenter's Point, situate, lying and being in Cecil county aforesaid, at the head of Chesapeake Bay, near the mouth of North-East river, and about three miles from Charles-Town. There is on the said plantation, an exceeding fine fishery, part of which at present rents for near one hundred pounds per annum.

Also to be sold at public vendue, the houses and lots in Charles-Town, formerly the property of the said Francis Key, the day after the sale of the abovementioned plantation.

JAMES BROOKS.

Annapolis, Feb. 22, 1776.

THIS is to forewarn all persons from harbouring or entertaining my wife Elizabeth Giles, as I am determined to prosecute any one who shall harbour her from the date hereof.

THOMAS GILES.

STRAYED or STOLEN, on the 28th of January last, from the plantation of Mrs. Margaret Brooke, in Prince-George's county, two horses and a mare, viz. A dun coloured bay horse, about 14 hands and a half high, with a blaze face, one of his hind feet a little white, remarkably short docked, brand unknown. The other a dark bay, about 13 hands 3 inches high, branded thus (4d) with two small white spots on each flank. The other a small roan mare, about 13 hands high, with one eye out and the other a glass eye, the two hind feet white. Any person securing the said horses, and giving notice to the subscriber, living in Charles county, shall have dollars reward, paid by

JOSEPH BOARMAN.

CAME to the plantation of Charles Carroll, Esq; of Elk-Ridge, two mares, one black, with a star in her forehead, and docked, about 3 years old and 13 hands high; the other bay, about 12 hands high, appears to be about 4 years old; there is no perceptable brand on either of the mares. The owner or owners of the above mares may have either or both of them, proving property and paying charges.

CHARLES CARROLL.

THERE is at the plantation of Joseph Penn, living in the Fork of Patuxent, near Snowdens ferge, a stray bright bay horse, with a mealy belly, about 7 years old, 13 hands and an inch high, branded I S on the near shoulder, and has no other marks, trots and gallops; he has a small bell fastened on with an old crupper. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

THERE is at the plantation of Henry Pool, living on Linganore, in Frederick county, taken up as a stray, a small bay horse, about 12 hands high, 6 years old, and branded on the near shoulder and buttock something like S G and has a few gray hairs behind his ears, he trots, and had a small bell on. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. w3

To be SOLD,

The 2d day of March next, at the plantation of William Smith, on the north side of Severn river, opposite to Indian-Landing warehouse,

HORNED cattle, one mare, hogs, and household goods. Six months credit will be given the purchasers for all sums exceeding 3l. common money, by giving bond, with security, to

w3 2 VACHEL STEVENS.

Annapolis, February 1776

THE Subscribers intending soon to leave this province, earnestly request such persons who are indebted to them to pay off their respective accounts, and thereby enable them to put their intentions into execution: Should this request be attended to, it will much oblige their humble servants.

3w 2 J. R. and ANNE NEILSON.

Patuxent Iron-Works, February 6, 1776.

BEING desirous of settling the estate of our father, RICHARD SNOWDEN, late of Patuxent Iron-Works, deceased, we request all such as are indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence will be given them. Also all persons that are indebted to the Patuxent Iron-Works Company, of more than twelve months standing, are requested to come immediately and make payment; and those who have it not in their power to make immediate payment, it is expected they will come and settle their accounts by note or bond. If the above requests are not complied with, we shall take such methods as will compel a settlement, without respect to persons, although it will be disagreeable to

tf 2 SAMUEL and JOHN SNOWDEN.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living near Mr. Samuel Mansell, in Anne-Arundel county, on the first day of this instant, February, the following articles, viz. 5 large silver spoons, marked P^{B}H on their handles; one silk gown and chintz ditto, 1 white muslin ditto, 5 calico ditto, a rapper, 10 yards of white sheting, 4 yards of white Tammy, a dimity petticoats, 1 red cardinal, 9 yards white Jean, 8 napkins marked the same as the spoons, 3 pair of sheets, about 6 yards of long lawn, a parcel of ribbons, tapes, pins and blond lace, 3 yards of stamped cotton, a fringed table cloth, a yard and a half of flowered lawn, 6 pounds of brown sugar, and sundry other small articles which are not remembered. Whoever will make discovery thereof, and bring the thieves to justice, on their being convicted thereof, shall receive three pounds current money reward, from

w2 2 X PHILIP HAMMOND, jun.

Annapolis, February 7, 1776.

To be SOLD, by the Subscriber,

A FEW pieces of osnabrigs and striped hollands.
A few boxes of spermaceti candles.
Old French brandy, by the barrel, keg, or gallon,
Holland gin, in case.

3w 9X THO. C. WILLIAMS, and Co.

ABRAHAM CLAUDE,

WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, and SILVERSMITH,

Opposite Mrs. Johnson's tavern, ANNAPOLIS,

BEGS leave to acquaint the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he still continues to carry on the aforesaid trades in all their various branches, and at the most reasonable rates; also that he cleans and repairs all sorts of fire-arms, small-swords, hangers, and cutlasses: He also makes hooks for swords in the neatest and most approved manner.

N. B. He has several gross of hooks and eyes to dispose of cheap. 4

LEFT at Mr. Lancelot Jacques's store, a quantity of whole fagots of English square steel, with neither marks nor numbers, by whom unknown. The owner or owners are desired to take them away, paying the cost of this advertisement and storage. 6X

Annapolis, February 5, 1776.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, on open accounts, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment, that he may be able to satisfy those who have claims against him; such as cannot at present pay will be indulged with longer time, upon giving bond to

8X THO. BROOKE HODGKIN.

Old Barbados spirit, and sherry wine in quarter casks to be disposed of, on reasonable terms. 3w

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Prince George's county, January 22, 1776.

STOLEN out of the subscribers pasture, near Queen-Anne, on Thursday night last, a very likely half blooded bay mare, about ten years old, branded with WM joined together; was surfeited last summer and lost one of her eyes. Whoever will secure the said mare so that she may be had again, or will bring her home, shall receive six dollars.

4w 4X MARGARET MURDOCK.

Charles county, January 21, 1776.

WE hereby forewarn all persons from hunting, with dog or gun, within our inclosures.

w3 3X WILLIAM LEIGH, MARGARET MATTHEWS.

Annapolis, January 12, 1776.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Jordan Steigar, late of Kent county, deceased, or to the estate of Christopher Markley, late of this city, deceased, by bond, note, or book debt, are requested to make immediate payment: And all persons, having any just claims against the said estates, are desired to bring them in that they may be adjusted.

4X

tf JACOB FALCONER, of Kent county, } Executors and
FRANCIS FAIRBROTHER, } Administrators.

January 23, 1776.

WHEREAS the subscriber hath purchased, of Mr. John Hammond Dorsey, his dwelling plantation and land, situate, lying, and being, in the Forks of Gunpowder river, near the town of Joppa, paid him a considerable part of the purchase money for the same, and given him bonds, payable with interest, for the residue of the said purchase; and whereas the said John Hammond Dorsey, by his obligation bearing date the 5th day of January, 1776, was bound under the penalty of three thousand pounds, current money, to convey the same to the subscriber in fee simple, which has been refused to be complied with by the former, on the request of the latter, and the said John Hammond Dorsey, notwithstanding said contract, has offered the lands aforesaid for sale to sundry persons, the subscriber therefore gives notice to the public, in justice to them and himself, of said contract, and forewarns all manner of persons whatsoever from purchasing, of the said John Hammond Dorsey, the said lands, as he will insist upon his prior contract, and will not release him from the same.

w6 4 HAMMOND JOHN CROMWELL.

Annapolis, August 23, 1775.

WANTED immediately, a number of hands who are acquainted in the different branches of the manufacture of fire arms—good wages and encouragement will be given to such as have been used to work in any branch, according to their proficiency and industry, either by the piece or time.—As good lock-smiths, or other neat filers, will be soon handy in making several parts of gun-locks, to such also I will give good encouragement.—There are many servants about the country who would be very useful in the necessary business I am now engaging in; I should be glad to be informed of such, and wish to hire them, or purchase their times of service of their masters.

ISAAC HARRIS.

N. B. I want to hire a good file-cutter. 27

THE partnership of James Dick and Stewart being expired, all persons indebted to them, are requested to make what payments they possibly can. Persons indebted by open account, and who cannot conveniently pay, are desired to settle by granting their bonds or notes for their several balances; such a reasonable request, it is hoped will be complied with, that the subscribers may not be under the disagreeable necessity of making application to have suits brought. Constant attendance will be given at the store, by James Dick and Stewart.

The goods remaining in the late store of James Dick, and Stewart, will be sold on reasonable terms, wholesale or retail by the subscribers. Also all sorts of cordage manufactured at Newington rope-walk, likewise Madeira wine, by the pipe, hhd. or quarter cask.

25 JAMES DICK.

FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away last night from the subscriber, living in Baltimore county, Maryland, near Mr. Robert Cumming's mill, three convict servant men, viz. Thomas Akister, a Yorkshireman, talks very broad, and slow spoken, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, pretty stout made, has a scar on his upper lip, and is pock-marked; took with him when he went away, an old felt hat, a small swanskin jacket with sleeves, and a larger outside ditto of brown fulled cloth, three osnabrig shirts, two pair of old trousers, one of roll the other osnabrigs, and a pair of old shoes with strings.

Harper John Bumstead, an Englishman, quick spoken, about 5 feet 11 inches high, a stout boney man, of a sandy complexion, pock-marked, broad mouth, and thick lips; took with him when he went away, an old castor hat, old surtout coat and red jacket, two shirts, one of white linen, the other of brown, a pair of blue cloth breeches, several pair of old worsted stockings, a pair of old shoes with nails in the heels, and white mettle pewter buckles.

Henry Cook, an Englishman, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, middling thin visage, smooth face; took with him when he went away, an old felt hat tarred and bound round the edge, one check and one osnabrig shirt, a Russia linen frock much tarred, a pair of Russia linen trousers much tarred, a pair coarse country linen ditto, and a pair of old shoes with large brass buckles. It is supposed they took with them two striped duffil blankets. It is probable they will change their cloaths, alter their names, and will forge passes, and may have gone off by water. Whoever takes up said servants, and secures them so as their masters may get them again, shall receive if taken up in this county 40 shillings for each, if taken out of the county, and in the province, three pounds for each, and if out of the province, the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

24 BENJAMIN MERRYMAN, JOHN ORRICK.

STRAYED or stolen from Annapolis, on the 24th of November, a bright bay horse, about 14 hands and an inch high, paces, trots, and gallops, has a long mane, is shod before, and has a scar upon his back occasioned by a set fast. Whoever will deliver him to Mr. Garretson, in Annapolis, or to the subscriber, shall receive 20 shillings. tf

12 OVERTON CARR.

Annapolis, Nov. 5, 1775.

RAN away last night from the subscriber, the two following servants, viz. William Webster, an Englishman, a hatter by trade, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, 23 years of age, long dark brown hair, cued behind, turned up before, and curled at the ears, thin faced, thick lips, and walks parrot-toed; is a forward talkative fellow, and can be very complaisant when he pleases. Had on and took with him, a light blue gray cloth coat and waistcoat, the coat has been turned, one red cloth waistcoat, one pair white Russia drab breeches, one white linen shirt, two brown Russia sheeting ditto, It is probable he has other cloaths, or may have changed those described.

Charles Tippin, or Tippins, by trade a gardener, and can work a little at the carpenter's business, about 5 feet 6 inches high, remarkably thick set, full face, short brown hair. Had on and took with him, a short brown working coat with metal buttons, a blue cloth jacket with sleeves and metal buttons, good buckskin breeches, one pair white Russia drab ditto, one white shirt, two brown Russia sheeting, ditto, and may have sundry other cloaths.

The above servants went off in a two mast boat, and four oars, in company with some others. They took a pair of osnabrig sheets, which it is supposed they intend to make sails of. Whoever will secure the above servants so that their master may get them again, shall receive 20 shillings for each if 40 miles, 40 shillings for each if 100 miles, or if out of the province £5 for each, and if brought home, reasonable charges, paid by tf WILLIAM REYNOLDS.

N. B. Webster had on a good castor hat fan-tail'd, cocked in the military fashion, lined with new white linen, plain pinchbeck knee and shoe-buckles; they took with them a large black dog with white feet and breast, remarkably fat. 16

November 28, 1775.

To be sold by the subscriber in Annapolis, between three and four hundred pounds cost of goods, for cost and charges.

IT is earnestly requested of all persons who have open accounts with me, that they will discharge the same, and if they cannot comply with this request, I hope they will be so obliging as to settle them by note or bond, as many of them have been long standing; it is hoped no person will refuse to close their accounts at this particular time, with their humble servant, 13. THOMAS HYDE.

P. S. I have a large quantity of ready made coarse shoes and leather for sale, for ready money only.

Annapolis, November 3, 1775.

STOLEN in the night of the 25th of October last, from on board a small schooner boat, lying in the harbour of Poplar-Island, the main and fore-sail of the said boat. The height of the main sail is about 27 feet, and has been much mended; almost a whole breadth taken out of the after part, has been middle stitched through every seam, and has a patch of canvas in the after clew; the fore-sail also, has been much mended, particularly herring-boned, which is faced with a new piece of osnabrig from the clew up to the gaff. Whoever will bring them to, or give sufficient information of them, so that they may be obtained by the subscriber, at his house in Annapolis, may receive 6 dollars reward, and 6 dollars over and above, upon the conviction of the person or persons who stole the said sails. tf

15 CHARLES CARROLL, of Carrollton.

STRAYED away from the subscribers, on Tuesday night last, a dark bay or brown [illegible] 10 or 11 years old last spring, upwards of 15 hands high, his hind feet white, and has a few gray hairs in his forehead, paces, trots, gallops, and when he goes with speed good spirits, has a hanging mane, little forelock, yellow eyes, and short neck; his tail when trimmed, which was very lately, was intended for a switch, but by the unskilfulness of the person who did it, it was made almost as short as a long bob, the hoofs of his fore-feet were broken on the inside, and he had on a pair of shoes about half worn, but if he has been much rode, it is very probable that one or both may be off by this time. Whoever takes up said thief and horse, so that the thief be convicted, and the horse delivered to me at the Patuxent iron-works, shall receive the above reward, or 20 shillings for the horse only, but if the horse should be a great distance reasonable charges will be allowed if brought home, paid by 14 JAMES RAWLINGS.

Prince George's county, May 24, 1775.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the subscriber, either by bond, note, or open account, to immediately come and settle their respective debts, as I am determined to give no longer indulgences.—I hope this requisition will be adverted to, otherwise I shall take compulsory methods to enforce payment, without any respect to persons.

35 JOSEPH DUVALL.

April 10, 1775.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Kent county, Maryland, the 8th of this instant, two Irish indented servants, each of which has about three years to serve, viz.

FRANCIS MANIS, about thirty years of age, a very stout well made fellow, about five feet ten inches high, very full faced, short dark hair; had on and took with him, a good brown broad cloth coat, and black velvet jacket and breeches, and a pair of blue everlasting breeches, with yellow metal buttons, an old blue coat with new large sleeves, shirts, shoes and stockings; his calling a ditcher or brickmaker.

JOHN DELANY, about 28 years of age, five feet eight inches high, well made, fair skin, ruddy complection, short brown hair; had on and took with him, a green jacket made sailor fashion, a purple under jacket, a white shirt, one or two check shirts, much worn, a new felt hat, a black silk handkerchief round his neck, a pair of white kersey breeches, and a pair of blue serge breeches, one pair of Scotch Kilmarnock, and one pair of Kendall ribbed hose mixed black and white, a pair of half worn shoes, and square steel buckles, he writes a good hand; and they have both been in different parts of Pennsylvania. Whoever takes up the aforesaid servants, and secures them so that the subscriber may have them again, shall receive ten pounds reward, if taken out of the province, if in the province, five pounds, or half the above reward for either, by 27 RICHARD GRAVES.

Calvert county, October 24, 1775.

RAN away from the subscriber, the 20th instant, a negro man, named Leven, about 26 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, his head has lately been shaved on the top: had on and took with him a grey half-thick coat lined with osnabrigs, with metal buttons, a white country cloth ditto without buttons, country cloth breeches, and a pair of tolerable good shoes and stockings. I will give one guinea for apprehending and securing him in any jail.

16 W. SMITH.

Baltimore county, Patapsco Neck, April 3, 1775.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

For appprending a Runaway.

JAMES, a mulatto slave, sometimes known by the name of Vulcan, but commonly answers to the name of Buck, took an abrupt leave of his overseer last Wednesday, and has not yet returned; he is a dark mulatto, about 5 feet 9 inches high, strong made, sensible, artful, and deceptive in conversation, firm and daring in his efforts to perpetrate villainy, tho' of mild temper, and plausible in speech: he has frequently travelled through a considerable part of this and some part of the province of Pennsylvania; is well known, it is supposed, in the borough and county of Lancaster, and is acquainted with Philadelphia; may probably therefore re-visit those places. His working cloaths were a home manufactured long cloth waistcoat with sleeves, and breeches, yarn stockings, osnabrig shirt, and good shoes, nailed with hobs: he is possessed of and has taken with him a blue German serge coat, a green broad cloth vest, two pair of cotton and one pair of thread stockings, two white shirts ruffled at the breast, a good castor hat with band and buckle, a pair of good pumps, with a pair of double rimmed silver buckles. He has a mark of distinction, which from modesty, or some other motive, he is careful to conceal; one of his ears (but which is forgot) is remarkably less than the other. The above reward will be paid if he should be taken up out of the province, or 60 miles from Baltimore town in the province, and brought home; five pounds if at the distance of 40 miles, three pounds if 30, and forty shillings if 20 miles, with reasonable travelling expences, including the legal charges under the act of assembly, by tf 36 THOMAS JONES.

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THE

MARYLAND

ALMANACK

AND

EPHEMERIS

For the Year of our Lord 1776.

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